

**CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT:  
Parts I and II**

**for  
STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS  
under the  
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT  
As amended by the  
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001**

For reporting on  
**School Year 2009-10**

**NORTH DAKOTA**



**PART I DUE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2010  
PART II DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2011**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20202**

## INTRODUCTION

Sections 9302 and 9303 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*, as amended by the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)* provide to States the option of applying for and reporting on multiple *ESEA* programs through a single consolidated application and report. Although a central, practical purpose of the Consolidated State Application and Report is to reduce "red tape" and burden on States, the Consolidated State Application and Report are also intended to have the important purpose of encouraging the integration of State, local, and *ESEA* programs in comprehensive planning and service delivery and enhancing the likelihood that the State will coordinate planning and service delivery across multiple State and local programs. The combined goal of all educational agencies—State, local, and Federal—is a more coherent, well-integrated educational plan that will result in improved teaching and learning. The Consolidated State Application and Report includes the following *ESEA* programs:

- Title I, Part A – *Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies*
- Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 – *William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Programs*
- Title I, Part C – *Education of Migratory Children* (Includes the Migrant Child Count)
- Title I, Part D – *Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk*
- Title II, Part A – *Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund)*
- Title III, Part A – *English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants*
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2 – *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities (Community Service Grant Program)*
- Title V, Part A – *Innovative Programs*
- Title VI, Section 6111 – *Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities*
- Title VI, Part B – *Rural Education Achievement Program*
- Title X, Part C – *Education for Homeless Children and Youths*

The *NCLB* Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for school year (SY) 2009-10 consists of two Parts, Part I and Part II.

## **PART I**

Part I of the CSPR requests information related to the five *ESEA* Goals, established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application, and information required for the Annual State Report to the Secretary, as described in Section 1111(h)(4) of the *ESEA*. The five *ESEA* Goals established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application are:

- **Performance Goal 1:** By SY 2013-14, all students will reach high standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 2:** All limited English proficient students will become proficient in English and reach high academic standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.
- **Performance Goal 3:** By SY 2005-06, all students will be taught by highly qualified teachers.
- **Performance Goal 4:** All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free, and conducive to learning.
- **Performance Goal 5:** All students will graduate from high school

Beginning with the CSPR SY 2005-06 collection, the Education of Homeless Children and Youths was added. The Migrant Child count was added for the SY 2006-07 collection.

## **PART II**

Part II of the CSPR consists of information related to State activities and outcomes of specific *ESEA* programs. While the information requested varies from program to program, the specific information requested for this report meets the following criteria:

1. The information is needed for Department program performance plans or for other program needs.
2. The information is not available from another source, including program evaluations pending full implementation of required ED Facts submission.
3. The information will provide valid evidence of program outcomes or results.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIMELINES

All States that received funding on the basis of the Consolidated State Application for the SY 2009-10 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, December 17, 2010**. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by **Friday, February 18, 2011**. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2009-10, unless otherwise noted.

The format states will use to submit the Consolidated State Performance Report has changed to an online submission starting with SY 2004-05. This online submission system is being developed through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN) and will make the submission process less burdensome. Please see the following section on transmittal instructions for more information on how to submit this year's Consolidated State Performance Report.

## TRANSMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) data will be collected online from the SEAs, using the EDEN web site. The EDEN web site will be modified to include a separate area (sub-domain) for CSPR data entry. This area will utilize EDEN formatting to the extent possible and the data will be entered in the order of the current CSPR forms. The data entry screens will include or provide access to all instructions and notes on the current CSPR forms; additionally, an effort will be made to design the screens to balance efficient data collection and reduction of visual clutter.

Initially, a state user will log onto EDEN and be provided with an option that takes him or her to the "SY 2009-10 CSPR". The main CSPR screen will allow the user to select the section of the CSPR that he or she needs to either view or enter data. After selecting a section of the CSPR, the user will be presented with a screen or set of screens where the user can input the data for that section of the CSPR. A user can only select one section of the CSPR at a time. After a state has included all available data in the designated sections of a particular CSPR Part, a lead state user will certify that Part and transmit it to the Department. Once a Part has been transmitted, ED will have access to the data. States may still make changes or additions to the transmitted data, by creating an updated version of the CSPR. Detailed instructions for transmitting the SY 2009-10 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (<https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/>).

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1965, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0614. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 111 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimates(s) contact School Support and Technology Programs, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington DC 20202-6140. Questions about the new electronic CSPR submission process, should be directed to the EDEN Partner Support Center at 1-877-HLP-EDEN (1-877-457-3336).

		OMB Number: 1810-0614
		Expiration Date: 10/31/2010
<p>Consolidated State Performance Report For State Formula Grant Programs under the Elementary And Secondary Education Act as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001</p>		
Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting: <input type="checkbox"/> Part I, 2009-10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part II, 2009-10		
Name of State Educational Agency (SEA) Submitting This Report: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction		
Address: 600 East Boulevard #201 Bismarck ND 58505		
Person to contact about this report:		
Name: Stephanie Gullickson		
Telephone: 701-328-2176		
Fax: 701-328-2461		
e-mail: sgullickson@nd.gov		
Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type): Wayne G. Sanstead		
_____ Signature		Tuesday, April 26, 2011, 2:41:11 PM

**2.1 IMPROVING BASIC PROGRAMS OPERATED BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE I, PART A)**

This section collects data on Title I, Part A programs.

**2.1.1 Student Achievement in Schools with Title I, Part A Programs**

The following sections collect data on student academic achievement on the State's assessments in schools that receive Title I, Part A funds and operate either Schoolwide programs or Targeted Assistance programs.

**2.1.1.1 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)**

In the format of the table below, provide the number of students in SWP schools who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA*. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

<b>Grade</b>	<b># Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned</b>	<b># Students Scoring at or above Proficient</b>	<b>Percentage at or above Proficient</b>
3	1,456	1,211	83.2
4	1,366	1,084	79.4
5	1,401	1,081	77.2
6	997	715	71.7
7	1,065	733	68.8
8	1,054	650	61.7
High School	568	221	38.9
Total	7,907	5,695	72.0

**Comments:**

**2.1.1.2 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)**

This section is similar to 2.1.1.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's reading/language arts assessment in SWP.

<b>Grade</b>	<b># Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned</b>	<b># Students Scoring at or above Proficient</b>	<b>Percentage at or above Proficient</b>
3	1,456	1,046	71.8
4	1,363	1,009	74.0
5	1,403	958	68.3
6	998	687	68.8
7	1,065	777	73.0
8	1,054	760	72.1
High School	571	276	48.3
Total	7,910	5,513	69.7

**Comments:**

**2.1.1.3 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)**

In the table below, provide the number of all students in TAS who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b)(3) of *ESEA*. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

<b>Grade</b>	<b># Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned</b>	<b># Students Scoring at or above Proficient</b>	<b>Percentage at or above Proficient</b>
3	3,592	3,251	90.5
4	3,518	2,979	84.7
5	3,800	3,204	84.3
6	3,496	2,957	84.6
7	2,514	2,089	83.1
8	2,611	2,003	76.7
High School	700	379	54.1
Total	20,231	16,862	83.3
<b>Comments:</b>			

**2.1.1.4 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)**

This section is similar to 2.1.1.3. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's reading/language arts assessment by all students in TAS.

<b>Grade</b>	<b># Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned</b>	<b># Students Scoring at or above Proficient</b>	<b>Percentage at or above Proficient</b>
3	3,586	2,962	82.6
4	3,508	2,764	78.8
5	3,793	2,866	75.6
6	3,488	2,848	81.7
7	2,518	2,115	84.0
8	2,615	2,131	81.5
High School	700	444	63.4
Total	20,208	16,130	79.8
<b>Comments:</b>			

## 2.1.2 Title I, Part A Student Participation

The following sections collect data on students participating in Title I, Part A by various student characteristics.

### 2.1.2.1 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Special Services or Programs

In the table below, provide the number of public school students served by either Public Title I SW or TAS programs at any time during the regular school year for each category listed. Count each student only once in each category even if the student participated during more than one term or in more than one school or district in the State. Count each student in as many of the categories that are applicable to the student. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. Do not include the following individuals: (1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

	# Students Served
Children with disabilities ( <i>IDEA</i> )	4,316
Limited English proficient students	2,718
Students who are homeless	411
Migratory students	173
<b>Comments:</b>	

### 2.1.2.2 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Racial/Ethnic Group

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of public school students served by either public Title I SWP or TAS at any time during the regular school year. Each student should be reported in only one racial/ethnic category. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. The total number of students served will be calculated automatically.

Do not include: (1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

Race/Ethnicity	# Students Served
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,553
Asian or Pacific Islander	209
Black, non-Hispanic	606
Hispanic	959
White, non-Hispanic	14,900
Total	23,227
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.1.2.3 Student Participation in Title I, Part A by Grade Level**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students participating in Title I, Part A programs by grade level and by type of program: Title I public targeted assistance programs (Public TAS), Title I schoolwide programs (Public SWP), private school students participating in Title I programs (private), and Part A local neglected programs (local neglected). The totals column by type of program will be automatically calculated.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Public TAS</b>	<b>Public SWP</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Local Neglected</b>	<b>Total</b>
Age 0-2	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	
Age 3-5 (not Kindergarten)	194	222	N<10	N<10	
K	800	1,697	44	N<10	
1	1,151	1,524	66	N<10	
2	1,029	1,471	52	N<10	
3	1,003	1,505	55	N<10	
4	923	1,436	40	N<10	
5	883	1,441	35	N<10	
6	735	991	22	N<10	
7	385	1,047	N<10	13	
8	365	1,011	N<10	25	
9	83	925	N<10	49	
10	97	681	N<10	46	
11	73	617	N<10	29	
12	34	671	N<10	15	
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	
TOTALS					
<b>Comments:</b>					

**2.1.2.4 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional and Support Services**

The following sections collect data about the participation of students in TAS.

**2.1.2.4.1 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional Services**

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed instructional services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one instructional service. However, students should be reported only once for each instructional service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	<b># Students Served</b>
Mathematics	3,805
Reading/language arts	6,220
Science	161
Social studies	122
Vocational/career	
Other instructional services	21
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.1.2.4.2 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Support Services**

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed support services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one support service. However, students should be reported only once for each support service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	<b># Students Served</b>
Health, dental, and eye care	N<10
Supporting guidance/advocacy	25
Other support services	N<10
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.1.3 Staff Information for Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs (TAS)**

In the table below, provide the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff funded by a Title I, Part A TAS in each of the staff categories. For staff who work with both TAS and SWP, report only the FTE attributable to their TAS responsibilities.

For paraprofessionals only, provide the percentage of paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of *ESEA*.

See the FAQs following the table for additional information.

Staff Category	Staff FTE	Percentage Qualified
Teachers	549	
Paraprofessionals <sup>1</sup>	89	100.0
Other paraprofessionals (translators, parental involvement, computer assistance) <sup>2</sup>	15	
Clerical support staff	2	
Administrators (non-clerical)	19	
<b>Comments:</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

<sup>2</sup> Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(e).

**2.1.3.1 Paraprofessional Information for Title I, Part A Schoolwide Programs**

In the table below, provide the number of FTE paraprofessionals who served in SWP and the percentage of these paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of *ESEA*. Use the additional guidance found below the previous table.

	<b>Paraprofessionals FTE</b>	<b>Percentage Qualified</b>
Paraprofessionals <sup>3</sup>	386.00	100.0
<b>Comments:</b>		

<sup>3</sup> Consistent with *ESEA*, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

**2.2 WILLIAM F. GOODLING EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAMS (TITLE I, PART B, SUBPART 3)****2.2.1 Subgrants and Even Start Program Participants**

In the tables below, please provide information requested for the reporting program year July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

**2.2.1.1 Federally Funded Even Start Subgrants in the State**

Number of federally funded Even Start subgrants	2
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.2.1.2 Even Start Families Participating During the Year**

In the table below, provide the number of participants for each of the groups listed below. The following terms apply:

1. "Participating" means enrolled and participating in all four core instructional components.
2. "Adults" includes teen parents.
3. For continuing children, calculate the age of the child on July 1, 2009. For newly enrolled children, calculate their age at the time of enrollment in Even Start.
4. Do not use rounding rules to calculate children's ages .

The total number of participating children will be calculated automatically.

	# Participants
1. Families participating	45
2. Adults participating	60
3. Adults participating who are limited English proficient (Adult English Learners)	38
4. Participating children	73
a. Birth through 2 years	30
b. Ages 3 through 5	42
c. Ages 6 through 8	N<10
c. Above age 8	N<10
<b>Comments:</b>	

### 2.2.1.3 Characteristics of Newly Enrolled Families at the Time of Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of newly enrolled families for each of the groups listed below. The term "newly enrolled family" means a family who enrolls for the first time in the Even Start project or who had previously been in Even Start and re-enrolls during the year.

	#
1. Number of newly enrolled families	45
2. Number of newly enrolled adult participants	52
3. Number of newly enrolled families at or below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment	44
4. Number of newly enrolled adult participants without a high school diploma or GED at the time of enrollment	47
5. Number of newly enrolled adult participants who have not gone beyond the 9 <sup>th</sup> grade at the time of enrollment	39
<b>Comments:</b> It is correct because more than one parent from a family was enrolled and these are migrant families.	

### 2.2.1.4 Retention of Families

In the table below, provide the number of families who are newly enrolled, those who exited the program during the year, and those continuing in the program. For families who have exited, count the time between the family's start date and exit date. For families continuing to participate, count the time between the family's start date and the end of the reporting year (June 30, 2010). For families who had previously exited Even Start and then enrolled during the reporting year, begin counting from the time of the family's original enrollment date. **Report each family only once in lines 1-4.** Note enrolled families means a family who is participating in all four core instructional components. The total number of families participating will be automatically calculated.

Time in Program	#
1. Number of families enrolled 90 days or less	N<10
2. Number of families enrolled more than 90 but less than 180 days	11
3. Number of families enrolled 180 or more days but less than 365 days	24
4. Number of families enrolled 365 days or more	N<10
5. Total families enrolled	45
<b>Comments:</b> It does not as one of the entries was incorrect. See revised report.	

## 2.2.2 Federal Even Start Performance Indicators

This section collects data about the federal Even Start Performance Indicators

### 2.2.2.1 Adults Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of adults who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading. Only report data from the TABE reading test on the TABE line. Likewise, only report data from the CASAS reading test on the CASAS line. Data from the other TABE or CASAS tests or combination of both tests should be reported on the "other" line.

To be counted under "pre- and post-test", an individual must have completed **both** the pre- and post-tests.

The definition of "significant learning gains" for adult education is determined at the State level either by your State's adult education program in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), or as defined by your Even Start State Performance Indicators.

These instructions/definitions apply to both 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2.

Note: Do not include the Adult English Learners counted in 2.2.2.2.

	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	12	12	
CASAS			
Other	N<10	N<10	HS Students
<b>Comments:</b>			

### 2.2.2.2 Adult English Learners Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of Adult English Learners who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading.

	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	N<10	N<10	
CASAS			
BEST			
BEST Plus	22	18	Nine students increased 1 level; six increased 2 levels; and three increased 3 levels.
BEST Literacy	N<10	N<10	Four of five students improved 1 level.
Other			
<b>Comments:</b>			

**2.2.2.3 Adults Earning a High School Diploma or GED**

In the table below, provide the number of school-age and non-school age adults who earned a high school diploma or GED during the reporting year.

The following terms apply:

1. "School-age adults" is defined as any parent attending an elementary or secondary school. This also includes those adults within the State's compulsory attendance range who are being served in an alternative school setting, such as directly through the Even Start program.
2. "Non-school-age" adults are any adults who do not meet the definition of "school-age."
3. Include only the number of adult participants who had a realistic goal of earning a high school diploma or GED. Note that age limitations on taking the GED differ by State, so you should include only those adult participants for whom attainment of a GED or high school diploma is a possibility.

<b>School-Age Adults</b>	<b># With Goal</b>	<b># Who Met Goal</b>	<b>Explanation (if applicable)</b>
Diploma	N<10	N<10	
GED			
Other			
<b>Comments:</b>			
<b>Non-School-Age Adults</b>	<b># With Goal</b>	<b># Who Met Goal</b>	<b>Explanation (if applicable)</b>
Diploma			
GED	N<10	N<10	Three of these GED grads had at one time been English language learners.
Other			
<b>Comments:</b>			

### 2.2.2.4 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Are Achieving Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Language Development

In the table below, provide the number of children who are achieving significant learning gains on measures of language development.

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year who have been in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took both a pre- and post-test with at least 6 months of Even Start service in between.
3. A "significant learning gain" is considered to be a standard score increase of 4 or more points.
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions.

	# Age-Eligible	# Pre- and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	The average gain of four year old Pre-k's was 11.6 points. One of the pre-k improved 2 points as she was already performing at high average on pretest. In addition, four 3 year olds were assessed and made an average gain of 13.5 points.
PPVT-IV					
TVIP					
<b>Comments:</b>					

#### 2.2.2.4.1 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Demonstrate Age-Appropriate Oral Language Skills

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year and who have been enrolled in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took the PPVT-III or TVIP in the spring of or latest test within the reporting year.
3. # Who met goal includes children who score a Standard Score of 85 or higher on the spring (or latest test within the reporting year) TVIP, PPVT-III or PPVT-IV
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions .

Note: Projects may use the PPVT-III or the PPVT-IV if the PPVT-III is no longer available, but results for the two versions of the assessment should be reported separately.

	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	
PPVT-IV					
TVIP					
<b>Comments:</b>					

### 2.2.2.5 The Average Number of Letters Children Can Identify as Measured by the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask

In the table below, provide the average number of letters children can identify as measure by PALS subtask.

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year and who have been enrolled in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who received Even Start services and who took the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask in the spring of 2010 (or latest test within the reporting year).
3. "Exempted" includes the number of children exempted from testing due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions in English.
4. "Average number of letters" includes the average score for the children in your State who participated in this assessment. This should be provided as a weighted average (An example of how to calculate a weighted average is included in the program training materials) and rounded to one decimal.

	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Exempted	Average Number of Letters (Weighted Average)	Explanation (if applicable)
PALS PreK Upper Case	N<10	N<10	N<10	26.0	# Exempted: 1-LEP 4-19-11 Comment: Number tested should be 8 - see revised report
<b>Comments:</b>					

### 2.2.2.6 School-Aged Children Reading on Grade Level

In the table below, provide the number of school-age children who read on or above grade level ("met goal"). The source of these data is usually determined by the State and, in some cases, by the school district. Please indicate the source(s) of the data in the "Explanation" field.

Grade	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (include source of data)
K	N<10	N<10	School Record
1	N<10	N<10	School Record
2			
3			
<b>Comments:</b>			

### 2.2.2.7 Parents Who Show Improvement on Measures of Parental Support for Children's Learning in the Home, School Environment, and Through Interactive Learning Activities

In the table below, provide the number of parents who show improvement ("met goal") on measures of parental support for children's learning in the home, school environment, and through interactive learning activities.

While many states are using the PEP, other assessments of parenting education are acceptable. Please describe results and the source(s) of any non-PEP data in the "Other" field, with appropriate information in the Explanation field.

	# in Cohort	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
PEP Scale I			
PEP Scale II	11	11	
PEP Scale III	11	10	
PEP Scale IV			
Other	42	42	Parent observation during intergenerational activities and parent education and home visits.
<b>Comments:</b> 49-11 Comment: Data was reported as you see on the attached report			

## 2.3 EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN (TITLE I, PART C)

This section collects data on the Migrant Education Program (Title I, Part C) for the reporting period of September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010. This section is composed of the following subsections:

- Population data of eligible migrant children;
- Academic data of eligible migrant students;
- Participation data of migrant children served during either the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year;
- School data;
- Project data;
- Personnel data.

Where the table collects data by age/grade, report children in the highest age/grade that they attained during the reporting period. For example, a child who turns 3 during the reporting period would only be reported in the "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)" row.

FAQs in section 1.10 contain definitions of out-of-school and ungraded that are used in this section.

### 2.3.1 Population Data

The following questions collect data on eligible migrant children.

#### 2.3.1.1 Eligible Migrant Children

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children by age/grade. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Eligible Migrant Children
Age birth through 2	50
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	44
K	48
1	53
2	36
3	53
4	54
5	35
6	45
7	59
8	36
9	30
10	28
11	29
12	21
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	

**Comments:** One of the reasons the 3-5 MEP population has dropped from 123 to 44 is Manvel, North Dakota migrant school no longer collaborates with Tri Valley Head Start. Tri Valley Head Start was housed in the Manvel, North Dakota summer migrant building and they moved the 3-5 year olds to East Grand Forks, MN.

Also after checking with Marcy Trogdon with MIS2000 another reason this is happening is due to the reports and how they were set up. The reports were picking off different enrollments/children. The criteria that we were using to select enrollments had some pretty significant differences.

The criterion that is making the biggest impact is the reports are treating enrollments differently based on type and date range. Because of this, the Eligible report was not choosing all of the same S enrollments that the summer reports were. This caused some of the kids to fall through the cracks entirely and others to be counted in different grades if they were eligible on an enrollment that isn't an S type. The correct number should have been 92 instead of 44.

The report has been fixed so reporting will be correct for the next years CSPR report.

---

**2.3.1.2 Priority for Services**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who have been classified as having "Priority for Services." The total is calculated automatically. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Priority for Services</b>
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	13
4	15
5	N<10
6	14
7	18
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	
11	N<10
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> This count includes summer school only.	

**FAQ on priority for services:**

*Who is classified as having "priority for service?"* Migratory children who are failing, or most at risk of failing to meet the State's challenging academic content standards and student academic achievement standards, and whose education has been interrupted during the regular school year.

**2.3.1.3 Limited English Proficient**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who are also limited English proficient (LEP). The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Limited English Proficient (LEP)</b>
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	29
K	10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	N<10
7	
8	N<10
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	

**Comments:** LEP was reported on both summer and regular school.  
North Dakota had less migrant students that qualified for LEP this reporting year.

**2.3.1.4 Children with Disabilities (IDEA)**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children who are also Children with Disabilities (*IDEA*) under Part B or Part C of the *IDEA*. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Children with Disabilities (IDEA)</b>
Age birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10
K	
1	
2	
3	N<10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	
7	N<10
8	
9	
10	
11	N<10
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.3.1.5 Last Qualifying Move**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children by when the last qualifying move occurred. The months are calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31, 2009. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Last Qualifying Move Is within X months from the last day of the reporting period			
	12 Months	Previous 13 – 24 Months	Previous 25 – 36 Months	Previous 37 – 48 Months
Age birth through 2	44	N<10	N<10	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	36	N<10	N<10	
K	33	12	N<10	N<10
1	35	12	N<10	N<10
2	26	N<10	N<10	
3	34	14	N<10	N<10
4	38	13	N<10	
5	26	N<10	N<10	
6	35	N<10	N<10	
7	51	N<10	N<10	
8	21	14	N<10	
9	17	11	N<10	N<10
10	20	N<10		
11	22	N<10	N<10	
12	14	N<10		
Ungraded	N<10			
Out-of-school				
Total				

**Comments:** Less families made a qualifying move for this reporting period.

**2.3.1.6 Qualifying Move During Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant children with any qualifying move during the regular school year within the previous 36 months calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31, 2009. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Move During Regular School Year</b>
Age birth through 2	27
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	25
K	31
1	23
2	17
3	32
4	34
5	21
6	26
7	38
8	20
9	17
10	16
11	22
12	13
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota had less migrant students move for regular school this reporting period.	

### 2.3.2 Academic Status

The following questions collect data about the academic status of **eligible** migrant students.

#### 2.3.2.1 Dropouts

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students who dropped out of school. The total is calculated automatically.

Grade	Dropped Out
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b>	

#### FAQ on Dropouts:

*How is "dropped out of school" defined?* The term used for students, who, during the reporting period, were enrolled in a public school for at least one day, but who subsequently left school with no plans on returning to enroll in a school and continue toward a high school diploma. Students who dropped out-of-school prior to the 2008-09 reporting period should be classified NOT as "dropped-out-of-school" but as "out-of-school youth."

#### 2.3.2.2 GED

In the table below, provide the total unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students who obtained a General Education Development (GED) Certificate in your state.

Obtained a GED in your state	68
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota has a supplemental summer migrant program only. During the regular school year the North Dakota Adult Education office reported 68 Hispanics received a GED. These numbers do not include if these Hispanic were actually migrant students. This report does not include names only reports race. No migrant students received a GED during the summer migrant education program. April, 2011 comment: Yes 68 is not the accurate amount of GEDs for migrant students. The accurate amount is 0.	

### 2.3.2.3 Participation in State Assessments

The following questions collect data about the participation of eligible migrant students in State Assessments.

#### 2.3.2.3.1 Reading/Language Arts Participation

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migrant students enrolled in school during the State testing window and tested by the State reading/language arts assessment by grade level. The totals are calculated automatically.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	24	21
4	16	12
5	23	13
6	25	13
7	17	13
8	18	10
HS	11	N<10
Ungraded		
Total	134	

**Comments:** More eligible migrant students were in North Dakota for the state assessments for this reporting period.

#### 2.3.2.3.2 Mathematics Participation

This section is similar to 2.3.2.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on migrant students and the State's mathematics assessment.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	24	22
4	16	12
5	23	13
6	25	13
7	17	11
8	18	N<10
HS	11	N<10
Ungraded		
Total	134	

**Comments:** More eligible migrant students were in North Dakota for the state assessments for this reporting period.

**2.3.3 MEP Participation Data**

The following questions collect data about the participation of migrant students served during the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year.

Unless otherwise indicated, participating migrant children include:

- Children who received instructional or support services funded in whole or in part with MEP funds.
- Children who received a MEP-funded service, even those children who continued to receive services (1) during the term their eligibility ended, (2) for one additional school year after their eligibility ended, if comparable services were not available through other programs, and (3) in secondary school after their eligibility ended, and served through credit accrual programs until graduation (e.g., children served under the continuation of services authority, Section 1304(e)(1–3)).

Do not include:

- Children who were served through a Title I SWP where MEP funds were consolidated with those of other programs.
- Children who were served by a "referred" service only.

**2.3.3.1 MEP Participation Regular School Year**

The following questions collect data on migrant children who participated in the MEP during the **regular** school year. Do not include:

- Children who were only served during the summer/intersession term.

**2.3.3.1.1 MEP Students Served During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the regular school year. Do **not** count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During Regular School Year
Age Birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	

**Comments:** North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.

**2.3.3.1.2 Priority for Services – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the regular school year. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.	

**2.3.3.1.3 Continuation of Services – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received instructional or support services during the regular school year served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do **not** include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Continuation of Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.	

**2.3.3.1.4 Services**

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the regular school year.

**FAQ on Services:**

*What are services?* Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are not considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would not be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.

**2.3.3.1.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the regular school year. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving an Instructional Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.	

**2.3.3.1.4.2 Type of Instructional Service**

In the table below, provide the number of **participating** migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the regular school year. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Reading Instruction</b>	<b>Mathematics Instruction</b>	<b>High School Credit Accrual</b>
Age birth through 2			
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)			
K			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
Ungraded			
Out-of-school			
Total			
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.			

**FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:**

What is "*high school credit accrual*"? Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

### 2.3.3.1.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled **Support Services**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the regular school year. In the column titled **Counseling Service**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received a counseling service during the regular school year. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2		
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)		
K		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
Ungraded		
Out-of-school		
Total		
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota provides a supplemental summer migrant education program only.		

#### FAQs on Support Services:

- a. *What are support services?* These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.
- b. *What are counseling services?* Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.

**2.3.3.1.4.4 Referred Service – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who, during the regular school year, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Referred Service</b>
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota operates a supplemental summer migrant education program only. During the regular school year the schools report all migrant student data on the State Automated Reporting System (STARS). The schools have the opportunity to report any Referred Services. After reviewing the data that the schools submitted no schools submitted numbers for "Referred Services".	

**2.3.3.2 MEP Participation - Summer/Intersession Term**

The questions in this subsection are similar to the questions in the previous section with one difference. The questions in this subsection collect data on the **summer/intersession term** instead of the regular school year.

**2.3.3.2.1 MEP Students Served During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Served During Summer/Intersession Term</b>
Age Birth through 2	66
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	92
K	22
1	17
2	27
3	30
4	17
5	26
6	30
7	18
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	10
11	12
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota served more students age birth through 2, and age 3 through 5 for this reporting period, than the last reporting period.	

**2.3.3.2.2 Priority for Services -During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5	
K	10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	13
4	15
5	N<10
6	14
7	18
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	
11	N<10
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.3.3.2.3 Continuation of Services – During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do **not** include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Continuation of Services</b>
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> No Students reported for Continuation of Services.	

### 2.3.3.2.4 Services

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the summer/intersession term.

#### FAQ on Services:

*What are services?* Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are NOT considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would not be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.

#### 2.3.3.2.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving an Instructional Service
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	92
K	22
1	17
2	27
3	30
4	17
5	26
6	30
7	18
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	10
11	12
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	
Total	

**Comments:** After checking with Marcy Trogdon with MIS2000, the reason the numbers show 92 MEP eligible 3 – 5 year old students received a service, while only 44 3-5 year old students were eligible is due to the reports and how they were set up. The reports were picking off different enrollments/children. The criteria that we were using to select enrollments had some pretty significant differences.

The criterion that is making the biggest impact is the reports are treating enrollments differently based on type and date range. Because of this, the Eligible report was not choosing all of the same S enrollments that the summer reports were. This caused some of the kids to fall through the cracks entirely and others to be counted in different grades if they were eligible on an enrollment that isn't an S type. Our eligible numbers 92.

The report has been fixed so reporting will be correct for the next year's CSPR report

### 2.3.3.2.4.2 Type of Instructional Service

In the table below, provide the number of **participating** migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Reading Instruction	Mathematics Instruction	High School Credit Accrual
Age birth through 2			
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10	N<10	
K	22	22	
1	17	17	
2	27	27	
3	30	30	
4	17	17	
5	26	26	
6	30	30	
7	18	18	
8	N<10	N<10	
9	N<10	N<10	N<10
10	N<10	N<10	N<10
11	10	10	N<10
12	N<10	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	
Out-of-school			
Total			

**Comments:** After checking with Marcy Trogdon with MIS2000, the reason the numbers show 92 MEP eligible 5 year old students received a service, while only 44 3-5 year old students were eligible is due to the reports and how they were set up. The reports were picking off different enrollments/children. The criteria that we were using to select enrollments had some pretty significant differences.

The criterion that is making the biggest impact is the reports are treating enrollments differently based on type and date range. Because of this, the Eligible report was not choosing all of the same S enrollments that the summer reports were. This caused some of the kids to fall through the cracks entirely and others to be counted in different grades if they were eligible on an enrollment that isn't an S type. Our eligible numbers are 92.

The report has been fixed so reporting will be correct for the next year's CSPR report

#### FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:

What is "high school credit accrual"? Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

### 2.3.3.2.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled **Support Services**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the summer/intersession term. In the column titled **Counseling Service**, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received a counseling service during the summer/intersession term. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2	66	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	92	
K	21	
1	16	
2	24	
3	28	
4	17	
5	24	
6	28	
7	16	
8	N<10	
9	N<10	
10	N<10	
11	11	
12	N<10	
Ungraded		
Out-of-school		
Total		

**Comments:** After checking with Marcy Trogon with MIS2000, the reason the numbers show 92 MEP eligible 3-5 year old students received a service, while only 44 3-5 year old students were eligible is due to the reports and how they were set up. The reports were picking off different enrollments/children. The criteria that we were using to select enrollments had some pretty significant differences.

The criterion that is making the biggest impact is the reports are treating enrollments differently based on type and date range. Because of this, the Eligible report was not choosing all of the same S enrollments that the summer reports were. This caused some of the kids to fall through the cracks entirely and others to be counted in different grades if they were eligible on an enrollment that isn't an S type. Our eligible numbers are 92.

The report has been fixed so reporting will be correct for the next year's CSPR report

#### FAQs on Support Services:

- What are support services?* These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.
- What are counseling services?* Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.

**2.3.3.2.4.4 Referred Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who, during the summer/intersession term, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Referred Service</b>
Age birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	
<b>Comments:</b> No referred services for this reporting period.	

**2.3.3.3 MEP Participation – Program Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **participating** migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services at any time during the program year. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Served During the Program Year</b>
Age Birth through 2	66
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	92
K	22
1	17
2	27
3	30
4	17
5	26
6	30
7	18
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	10
11	12
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	

**Comments:** North Dakota served more students age birth through 2, and age 3 through 5 for this reporting period than the last reporting period.

April, 2011 comment: After checking with Marcy Trogon with MIS2000, the reason the numbers show 92 MEP eligible 3-5 year old students received a service, while only 44 3-5 year old students were eligible is due to the reports and how they were set up. The reports were picking off different enrollments/children. The criteria that we were using to select enrollments had some pretty significant differences.

The criterion that is making the biggest impact is the reports are treating enrollments differently based on type and date range. Because of this, the Eligible report was not choosing all of the same S enrollments that the summer reports were. This caused some of the kids to fall through the cracks entirely and others to be counted in different grades if they were eligible on an enrollment that isn't an S type. Our eligible numbers are 92.

The report has been fixed so reporting will be correct for the next year's CSPR report

### 2.3.4 School Data

The following questions are about the enrollment of eligible migrant children in schools during the regular school year.

#### 2.3.4.1 Schools and Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of public schools that enrolled **eligible** migrant children at any time during the regular school year. Schools include public schools that serve school age (e.g., grades K through 12) children. Also, provide the number of **eligible** migrant children who were enrolled in those schools. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools that enrolled eligible migrant children	43
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	416
<b>Comments:</b>	

#### 2.3.4.2 Schools Where MEP Funds Were Consolidated in Schoolwide Programs

In the table below, provide the number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in an SWP. Also, provide the number of **eligible** migrant children who were enrolled in those schools at any time during the regular school year. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in a schoolwide program	
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	
<b>Comments:</b> No schoolwide programs.	

### 2.3.5 MEP Project Data

The following questions collect data on MEP projects.

#### 2.3.5.1 Type of MEP Project

In the table below, provide the number of projects that are funded in whole or in part with MEP funds. A MEP project is the entity that receives MEP funds by a subgrant from the State or through an intermediate entity that receives the subgrant and provides services directly to the migrant child. Do not include projects where MEP funds were consolidated in SWP.

Also, provide the number of migrant children **participating** in the projects. Since children may participate in more than one project, the number of children may include duplicates.

Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Type of MEP Project	Number of MEP Projects	Number of Migrant Children Participating in the Projects
Regular school year – school day only	0	
Regular school year – school day/extended day	0	
Summer/intersession only	2	385
Year round	0	
<b>Comments:</b>		

#### FAQs on type of MEP project:

- a. *What is a project?* A project is any entity that receives MEP funds either as a subgrantee or from a subgrantee and provides services directly to migrant children in accordance with the State Service Delivery Plan and State approved subgrant applications. A project's services may be provided in one or more sites.
- b. *What are Regular School Year – School Day Only projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the school day during the regular school year.
- c. *What are Regular School Year – School Day/Extended Day projects?* Projects where some or all MEP services are provided during an extended day or week during the regular school year (e.g., some services are provided during the school day and some outside of the school day; e.g., all services are provided outside of the school day).
- d. *What are Summer/Intersession Only projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the summer/intersession term.
- e. *What are Year Round projects?* Projects where all MEP services are provided during the regular school year and summer/intersession term.

### 2.3.6 MEP Personnel Data

The following questions collect data on MEP personnel data.

#### 2.3.6.1 Key MEP Personnel

The following questions collect data about the key MEP personnel.

##### 2.3.6.1.1 MEP State Director

In the table below, provide the FTE amount of time the State director performs MEP duties (regardless of whether the director is funded by State, MEP, or other funds) during the reporting period (e.g., September 1 through August 31). Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

<b>State Director FTE</b>	1.00
<b>Comments:</b>	

#### FAQs on the MEP State director

- a. *How is the FTE calculated for the State director?* Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked for the MEP. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one *FTE* for the State director in your State for the reporting period. To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the State director worked for the MEP during the reporting period and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in the reporting period.
- b. *Who is the State director?* The manager within the SEA who administers the MEP on a statewide basis.

**2.3.6.1.2 MEP Staff**

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE by job classification of the staff funded by the MEP. Do **not** include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Job Classification	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
Teachers			27	18.00
Counselors			0	0.00
All paraprofessionals			9	3.90
Recruiters			3	3.00
Records transfer staff			3	3.00
<b>Comments:</b> North Dakota had less staff for this reporting period.				

**Note:** The Headcount value displayed represents the greatest whole number submitted in file specification N/X065 for the corresponding Job Classification. For example, an ESS submitted value of 9.8 will be represented in your CSPR as 9.

**FAQs on MEP staff:**

- a. *How is the FTE calculated?* The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:
  1. To calculate the FTE, in each job category, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.
  2. Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE for each job classification in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked in a particular job classification for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.
- b. *Who is a teacher?* A classroom instructor who is licensed and meets any other teaching requirements in the State.
- c. *Who is a counselor?* A professional staff member who guides individuals, families, groups, and communities by assisting them in problem-solving, decision-making, discovering meaning, and articulating goals related to personal, educational, and career development.
- d. *Who is a paraprofessional?* An individual who: (1) provides one-on-one tutoring if such tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher; (2) assists with classroom management, such as organizing instructional and other materials; (3) provides instructional assistance in a computer laboratory; (4) conducts parental involvement activities; (5) provides support in a library or media center; (6) acts as a translator; or (7) provides instructional support services under the direct supervision of a teacher (Title I, Section 1119(g)(2)). Because a paraprofessional provides instructional support, he/she should not be providing planned direct instruction or introducing to students new skills, concepts, or academic content. Individuals who work in food services, cafeteria or playground supervision, personal care services, non-instructional computer assistance, and similar positions are not considered paraprofessionals under Title I.
- e. *Who is a recruiter?* A staff person responsible for identifying and recruiting children as eligible for the MEP and documenting their eligibility on the Certificate of Eligibility.
- f. *Who is a record transfer staffer?* An individual who is responsible for entering, retrieving, or sending student records from or to another school or student records system.

**2.3.6.1.3 Qualified Paraprofessionals**

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE of the qualified paraprofessionals funded by the MEP. Do **not** include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
Qualified Paraprofessionals	0	0.00	9	3.60
<b>Comments:</b>				

**FAQs on qualified paraprofessionals:**

- a. *How is the FTE calculated?* The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:
1. To calculate the FTE, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.
  2. Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.
- b. *Who is a qualified paraprofessional?* A qualified paraprofessional must have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent and have (1) completed 2 years of study at an institution of higher education; (2) obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; or (3) met a rigorous standard of quality and be able to demonstrate, through a formal State or local academic assessment, knowledge of and the ability to assist in instructing reading, writing, and mathematics (or, as appropriate, reading readiness, writing readiness, and mathematics readiness) (Sections 1119(c) and (d) of *ESEA*).

## 2.4 PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT RISK (TITLE I, PART D, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)

This section collects data on programs and facilities that serve students who are neglected, delinquent, or at risk under Title I, Part D, and characteristics about and services provided to these students.

Throughout this section:

- Report data for the program year of July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
- Count programs/facilities based on how the program was classified to ED for funding purposes.
- Do not include programs funded solely through Title I, Part A.
- Use the definitions listed below:
  - **Adult Corrections:** An adult correctional institution is a facility in which persons, including persons 21 or under, are confined as a result of conviction for a criminal offense.
  - **At-Risk Programs:** Programs operated (through LEAs) that target students who are at risk of academic failure, have a drug or alcohol problem, are pregnant or parenting, have been in contact with the juvenile justice system in the past, are at least 1 year behind the expected age/grade level, have limited English proficiency, are gang members, have dropped out of school in the past, or have a high absenteeism rate at school.
  - **Juvenile Corrections:** An institution for delinquent children and youth is a public or private residential facility other than a foster home that is operated for the care of children and youth who have been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. Include any programs serving adjudicated youth (including non-secure facilities and group homes) in this category.
  - **Juvenile Detention Facilities:** Detention facilities are shorter-term institutions that provide care to children who require secure custody pending court adjudication, court disposition, or execution of a court order, or care to children after commitment.
  - **Multiple Purpose Facility:** An institution/facility/program that serves more than one programming purpose. For example, the same facility may run both a juvenile correction program and a juvenile detention program.
  - **Neglected Programs:** An institution for neglected children and youth is a public or private residential facility, other than a foster home, that is operated primarily for the care of children who have been committed to the institution or voluntarily placed under applicable State law due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians.
  - **Other:** Any other programs, not defined above, which receive Title I, Part D funds and serve non-adjudicated children and youth.

**2.4.1 State Agency Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities- Subpart 1**

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities.

**2.4.1.1 Programs and Facilities - Subpart 1**

In the table below, provide the number of State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the average length of stay by program/facility type, for these students. Report only programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

State Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay in Days
Neglected programs	0	0
Juvenile detention	1	12
Juvenile corrections	1	83
Adult corrections	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	2	57

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	#
<b>Programs in a multiple purpose facility</b>	1
<b>Comments:</b> Weighted average should be 57.	

**FAQ on Programs and Facilities - Subpart I:**

*How is average length of stay calculated?* The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit, for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.

**2.4.1.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 1**

In the table below, provide the number of State agency programs/facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

State Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
Neglected Programs	0
Juvenile Detention	1
Juvenile Corrections	1
Adult Corrections	0
Other	0
Total	2
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.4.1.2 Students Served – Subpart 1**

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 that are long-term. In the subsequent tables provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served		214	364		
Long Term Students Served		N<10	41		

Race/Ethnicity	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native		90	137		
Asian or Pacific Islander		N<10	N<10		
Black, non-Hispanic		12	20		
Hispanic		N<10	N<10		
White, non-Hispanic		108	198		
Total					

Sex	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Male		159	280		
Female		55	84		
Total		214	364		

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5		N<10	N<10		
6		N<10	N<10		
7		N<10	N<10		
8		N<10	N<10		
9		N<10	N<10		
10		N<10	N<10		
11		N<10	N<10		
12		N<10	N<10		
13		N<10	N<10		
14		11	10		
15		34	27		
16		30	58		
17		51	91		
18		64	124		
19		21	48		
20		N<10	N<10		
21		N<10	N<10		
Total					

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain in comment box below.

This response is limited to 8,000 characters.

**Comments:**

**FAQ on Unduplicated Count:**

*What is an unduplicated count?* An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.

**FAQ on long-term:**

*What is long-term?* Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

**2.4.1.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 1**

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (not students) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

<b># Programs That</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities</b>	<b>Adult Corrections Facilities</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Awarded high school course credit(s)	0	2	0	0
Awarded high school diploma(s)	0	1	0	0
Awarded GED(s)	0	1	0	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.1.4 Academic Outcomes- Subpart 1**

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

**2.4.1.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections Facilities	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits		553		
Enrolled in a GED program		18		
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.1.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school		578		
Earned a GED		12		
Obtained high school diploma		12		
Were accepted into post-secondary education		11		
Enrolled in post-secondary education		N<10		
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.1.5 Vocational Outcomes- Subpart 1**

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

**2.4.1.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs		139		
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.1.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education		21		
Obtained employment		21		
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.1.6 Academic Performance- Subpart 1**

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 in reading and mathematics.

**2.4.1.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 1**

In the tables below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1, who participated in reading testing. In the first table, report the number of students who tested below grade level upon entry based on their pre-test. A post-test is not required to answer this item. Then, indicate the number of students who completed both a pre-test and a post-test. In the second table, report only students who participated in both pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2009, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the tables, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Below the tables is an FAQ about the data collected in these tables.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		32		
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		40		

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		13		
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		21		
<b>Comments:</b>				

**FAQ on long-term students:**

*What is long-term?* Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

**2.4.1.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 1**

This section is similar to 2.4.1.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry		38		
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)		41		

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		N<10		
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams		20		
<b>Comments:</b>				

## 2.4.2 LEA Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities- Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities.

### 2.4.2.1 Programs and Facilities – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the yearly average length of stay by program/facility type for these students. Report only the programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/ facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay (# days)
At-risk programs	12	160
Neglected programs	10	138
Juvenile detention	2	161
Juvenile corrections	0	0
Other	1	112
Total	25	157

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	#
<b>Programs in a multiple purpose facility</b>	8
<b>Comments:</b> The total in this section must be averaged. The total should be determined by adding the column and dividing that column by 4 = 143(the total of numbers being added) to determine the total average. Using this method, the total (average) for this column will be 143. 4-21-11 Comment: Weighted average should be 157.	

#### FAQ on average length of stay:

*How is average length of stay calculated?* The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.

### 2.4.2.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
At-risk programs	12
Neglected programs	10
Juvenile detention	2
Juvenile corrections	0
Other	1
Total	25
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.4.2.2 Students Served – Subpart 2**

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 who are long-term. In the subsequent tables, provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served	1,488	273	108		13
Total Long Term Students Served	1,393	186	85		13

Race/Ethnicity	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native	136	72	30		N<10
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	N<10	N<10		N<10
Black, non-Hispanic	133	11	N<10		N<10
Hispanic	66	15	N<10		N<10
White, non-Hispanic	1,133	172	74		N<10
Total	1,488				

Sex	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Male	877	126	68		N<10
Female	611	147	40		N<10
Total	1,488	273	108		

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
3-5	N<10	N<10	N<10		N<10
6	21	N<10	N<10		N<10
7	15	N<10	N<10		N<10
8	15	N<10	N<10		N<10
9	N<10	N<10	N<10		N<10
10	12	N<10	N<10		N<10
11	12	N<10	N<10		N<10
12	175	N<10	N<10		N<10
13	127	15	11		N<10
14	168	42	10		N<10
15	200	68	17		N<10
16	290	77	27		N<10
17	193	49	41		N<10
18	249	N<10	N<10		N<10
19	N<10	N<10	N<10		N<10
20	N<10	N<10	N<10		N<10
21	N<10	N<10	N<10		N<10
Total					

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

**Comments:** 4-21-11 Comment: Correct data should be 89.

**FAQ on Unduplicated Count:**

*What is an unduplicated count?* An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.

**FAQ on long-term:**

*What is long-term?* Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

**2.4.2.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 2**

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (not students) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

<b>LEA Programs That</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Detention/ Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Awarded high school course credit(s)	11	6	2	0
Awarded high school diploma(s)	6	2	2	0
Awarded GED(s)	1	1	0	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.2.4 Academic Outcomes- Subpart 2**

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

**2.4.2.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits	792	152	75	
Enrolled in a GED program	15	14	11	
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.2.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school	1,203	180	17	
Earned a GED	N<10	N<10	11	
Obtained high school diploma	101	N<10	N<10	
Were accepted into post-secondary education	N<10	N<10	N<10	
Enrolled in post-secondary education	N<10	N<10	N<10	
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.2.5 Vocational Outcomes- Subpart 2**

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

**2.4.2.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs	16	63	N<10	
<b>Comments:</b>				

**2.4.2.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education	N<10	N<10	N<10	
Obtained employment	11	N<10	N<10	
<b>Comments:</b>				

### 2.4.2.6 Academic Performance- Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 in reading and mathematics.

#### 2.4.2.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 2

In the tables below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, who participated in reading testing. In the first table, report the number of students who tested below grade level upon entry based on their pre-test. A post-test is not required to answer this item. Then, indicate the number of students who completed both a pre-test and a post-test. In the second table, report only students who participated in both pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2009, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the table, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Below the tables is an FAQ about the data collected in these tables.

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	439	102	48	N<10
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)	659	148	71	12

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	183	N<10	16	N<10
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	32	69	N<10	N<10
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	146	32	12	N<10
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	123	24	N<10	N<10
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	175	20	28	N<10
<b>Comments:</b> The neglected numbers and the Juvenile correction/detention numbers were turned around. It is too late to resubmit EDFacts data, so this will be corrected when CSPR Part II reopens. 4-21-11 Comment: Correct data should be N<10.				

#### FAQ on long-term:

*What is long-term?* Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.

**2.4.2.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 2**

This section is similar to 2.4.2.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	420	85	62	10
Long-term students who have complete pre- and post-test results (data)	651	134	71	12

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent testing data)</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	182	14	12	N<10
No change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	34	57	11	N<10
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	152	32	10	N<10
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	118	N<10	N<10	N<10
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	165	25	29	N<10
<b>Comments:</b> 41-11 Comment: This may be related to the issue of long term students listed under juvenile correction programs. This correction should correct the error.				

**2.7 SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT (TITLE IV, PART A)**

This section collects data on student behaviors under the *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act*.

**2.7.1 Performance Measures**

In the table below, provide actual performance data.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Violent (with Physical Injury)	UMIRS	annual	2009-2010	2007-08: 5%	2007-08: 478		2007-2008
				2008-09: new baseline	2008-09: 382		
				2009-10: 3%	2009-10: 365		
				2010-11: 3%			
				2011-12: 0%			

**Comments:** With the elimination of the state grant portion of SDFSC funds, the LEA's have no method to affect performance; therefore a 0% or maintenance of existing indicators is established. Baselines are established from which to indicate goal attainment; when new or additional data is requested of the LEAs, a single baseline cannot be created nor can a goal be identified as met or unmet. Explanation: 'Performance Indicator' is the Incident Types listed and defined in section 2.7.2.1. 'Actual Performance' is the total amount of incidents reported for that indicator. 'Targets' are calculated by multiplying the percent times the prior school year Actual Performance and comparing to the current school year Actual Performance to determine if the target was met or unmet.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Violent (without Physical Injury)	UMIRS	annual	2009-2010	2007-08: 5%	2007-08: 685		2007-2008
				2008-09: new baseline	2008-09: 808		
				2009-10: 2%	2009-10: 800		
				2010-11: 2%			
				2011-12: 0%			

**Comments:** With the elimination of the state grant portion of SDFSC funds, the LEA's have no method to affect performance; therefore a 0% or maintenance of existing indicators is established. Baselines are established from which to indicate goal attainment; when new or additional data is requested of the LEAs, a single baseline cannot be created nor can a goal be identified as met or unmet. Explanation: 'Performance Indicator' is the Incident Types listed and defined in section 2.7.2.1. 'Actual Performance' is the total amount of incidents reported for that indicator. 'Targets' are calculated by multiplying the percent times the prior school year Actual Performance and comparing to the current school year Actual Performance to determine if the target was met or unmet.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Drugs (including Tobacco)	UMIRS	annual	2009-2010	2007-08: 5%	2007-08: 409		2005-2006
				2008-09: 5%	2008-09: 409		
				2009-10: 5%	2009-10: 487		
				2010-11: 2%			
				2011-12: 0%			

**Comments:** With the elimination of the state grant portion of SDFSC funds, the LEA's have no method to affect performance; therefore a 0% or maintenance of existing indicators is established. Baselines are established from which to indicate goal attainment; when new or additional data is requested of the LEAs, a single baseline cannot be created nor can a goal be identified as met or unmet. Explanation: 'Performance Indicator' is the Incident Types listed and defined in section 2.7.2.1. 'Actual Performance' is the total amount of incidents reported for that indicator. 'Targets' are calculated by multiplying the percent times the prior school year Actual Performance and comparing to the current school year Actual Performance to determine if the target was met or unmet.

Performance	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
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Indicator	Data Source	Collection	collection	Targets	Performance	Baseline	Established
Alcohol	UMIRS	annual	2009-2010	2007-08: 5%	2007-08: 95		
				2008-09: 5%	2008-09: 65		
				2009-10: 5%	2009-10: 82		
				2010-11: 5%			
				2011-12: 0%			

**Comments:** With the elimination of the state grant portion of SDFSC funds, the LEA's have no method to affect performance; therefore a 0% or maintenance of existing indicators is established.  
Baselines are established from which to indicate goal attainment; when new or additional data is requested of the LEAs, a single baseline cannot be created nor can a goal be identified as met or unmet.  
Explanation: 'Performance Indicator' is the Incident Types listed and defined in section 2.7.2.1.  
'Actual Performance' is the total amount of incidents reported for that indicator.  
'Targets' are calculated by multiplying the percent times the prior school year Actual Performance and comparing to the current school year Actual Performance to determine if the target was met or unmet.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
Weapons	MNIRS	annual	2009-2010	2007-08: 5%	2007-08: 77		2002-2003
				2008-09: 5%	2008-09: 43		
				2009-10: 2%	2009-10: 61		
				2010-11: 3%			
				2011-12: 0%			

**Comments:** With the elimination of the state grant portion of SDFSC funds, the LEA's have no method to affect performance; therefore a 0% or maintenance of existing indicators is established.  
Baselines are established from which to indicate goal attainment; when new or additional data is requested of the LEAs, a single baseline cannot be created nor can a goal be identified as met or unmet.  
Explanation: 'Performance Indicator' is the Incident Types listed and defined in section 2.7.2.1.  
'Actual Performance' is the total amount of incidents reported for that indicator.  
'Targets' are calculated by multiplying the percent times the prior school year Actual Performance and comparing to the current school year Actual Performance to determine if the target was met or unmet.

## 2.7.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions

The following questions collect data on the out-of-school suspension and expulsion of students by grade level (e.g., K through 5, 6 through 8, 9 through 12) and type of incident (e.g., violence, weapons possession, alcohol-related, illicit drug-related).

### 2.7.2.1 State Definitions

In the spaces below, provide the State definitions for each type of incident.

Incident Type	State Definition
Alcohol related	The incident is alcohol-related if those involved were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident, or if there is evidence that they had been drinking, based on testing or investigation at the scene. Possession, use, or sale of alcohol is included.
Illicit drug related	The incident is drug-related if those involved were under the influence of drugs at the time of the incident, based on testing or investigation at the time of the incident. The incident may be related to the possession, use, or sale of drugs including tobacco.
Violent incident without physical injury	Fighting - Mutual Altercation: Mutual participation in an incident involving physical violence, where there is no major injury. When serious injury occurs, the incident may be coded as battery or assault.(NCES)
Violent incident with physical injury	<p>Aggravated Assault: Willfully causes serious bodily injury to another human being or knowingly causes substantial bodily injury to another human being with a dangerous weapon or other weapon. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-02)</p> <p>Assault: Willfully causes substantial bodily injury to another human being; or negligently causes substantial bodily injury to another human being by means of a firearm, destructive device, or other weapon. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-01.1)</p> <p>Simple Assault: Willfully causes bodily injury to another human being or negligently causes bodily injury to another human being by means of a firearm, destructive device or other weapon. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-01)</p> <p>Felonious Restraint: A person knowingly restrains another under terrorizing circumstances or under circumstances exposing him to risk of serious bodily injury. (NDCC: 12.1-18-02)</p> <p>Gross Sexual Imposition/Rape: A person compels the victim to engage in a sexual act by force, threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-10)</p> <p>Hazing: In the course of initiating a person into an affiliation with any organization, the person willfully engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that person. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-10)</p> <p>Inciting a Riot: A person incites or urges others to create or engage in a riot. Riot means a public disturbance involving five or more persons, who by tumultuous and violent conduct creates grave danger of damage or injury to property or person. (NDCC: 12.1-25-01)</p> <p>Kidnapping: A person abducts another or abducts, then continues to restrain that individual for: ransom, as a shield, involuntary servitude, commit a felony, or terrorize. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-18-01)</p> <p>Manslaughter: A person recklessly causes the death of another human being. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-16-02)</p> <p>Murder: A person intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-16-01)</p> <p>Negligent Homicide: A person negligently causes the death of another human being. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-16-03)</p> <p>Reckless Endangerment: A person creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury or death to another. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-03)</p> <p>Robbery: In the course of committing a theft, a person inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon another or menaces with imminent bodily injury. (NDCC: Chapter 12.1-22-01)</p> <p>Sexual Imposition: A person who engages in a sexual act or sexual contact; compels the other person to submit by any threat.</p>

(NDCC: Chapter 12.1-20-04)

Terrorizing: Intentionally places another human being in fear for that human being's or another's safety. Threatens to commit any crime or violence or act dangerous to human life.

(NDCC: Chapter 12.1-17-04)

Weapons possession

ND data sources define the following:

- a) firearm: Any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or any machine gun (handgun, shotgun, rifle, or bomb.)
- b) knife: considered a weapon if the blade is 2.5 inches or longer.
- c) other objects: the weapon involved was another known object (e.g. chain, nunchakus, brass knuckles, billy club, electrical weapon, or device; stun gun, BB or pellet gun.)

**Comments:**

### 2.7.2.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident without physical injury.

#### 2.7.2.2.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	45	
6 through 8	232	
9 through 12	250	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

#### 2.7.2.2.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	N<10	
9 through 12	N<10	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

### 2.7.2.3 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident with physical injury.

#### 2.7.2.3.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	88	
6 through 8	85	
9 through 12	86	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

#### 2.7.2.3.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	N<10	
9 through 12	N<10	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

### 2.7.2.4 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Weapons Possession

The following sections collect data on weapons possession.

#### 2.7.2.4.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Weapons Possession	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	13	
9 through 12	22	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

#### 2.7.2.4.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Weapons Possession	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	N<10	
9 through 12	N<10	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

### 2.7.2.5 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on alcohol-related incidents.

#### 2.7.2.5.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	13	
9 through 12	45	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

#### 2.7.2.5.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	N<10	
9 through 12	N<10	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

### 2.7.2.6 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on illicit drug-related incidents.

#### 2.7.2.6.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	54	
9 through 12	242	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

#### 2.7.2.6.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	
6 through 8	N<10	
9 through 12	11	

**Comments:** The state of North Dakota does not have a specific definition for elementary, middle, and high schools.

The Suspension, Expulsion, Truancy reporting form requires schools to report the grade the perpetrator was in when the incident occurred. We are able to run queries by specific grade, however, when asked to report the number of LEAs reporting, we can only count the number of schools who reported an incident, not the total number of schools in a specific grade grouping (e.g. grade 6-8) who completed reports. Since many schools have no incidents to report, the total number of LEAs reporting would not be accurate. To accurately reflect schools that report incidents and those who have no incidents to report, we simply report state totals.

The total number of LEA reports is 426; 226 schools had "no incidents to report".

### 2.7.3 Parent Involvement

In the table below, provide the types of efforts your State uses to inform parents of, and include parents in, drug and violence prevention efforts. Place a check mark next to the five most common efforts underway in your State. If there are other efforts underway in your State not captured on the list, add those in the other specify section.

Y	Parental Involvement Activities
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Information dissemination on Web sites and in publications, including newsletters, guides, brochures, and "report cards" on school performance
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Training and technical assistance to LEAs on recruiting and involving parents
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	State requirement that parents must be included on LEA advisory councils
<input type="checkbox"/> No	State and local parent training, meetings, conferences, and workshops
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Parent involvement in State-level advisory groups
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Parent involvement in school-based teams or community coalitions
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Parent surveys, focus groups, and/or other assessments of parent needs and program effectiveness
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Media and other campaigns (Public service announcements, red ribbon campaigns, kick-off events, parenting awareness month, safe schools week, family day, etc.) to raise parental awareness of drug and alcohol or safety issues
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Other Specify 1
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Other Specify 2

In the space below, specify 'other' parental activities.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

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**2.9 RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM (REAP) (TITLE VI, PART B, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)**

This section collects data on the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) Title VI, Part B, Subparts 1 and 2.

**2.9.1 LEA Use of Alternative Funding Authority Under the Small Rural Achievement (SRSA) Program (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 1)**

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs that notified the State of their intent to use the alternative uses funding authority under Section 6211.

	# LEAs
# LEA's using SRSA alternative uses of funding authority	119
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.9.2 LEA Use of Rural Low-Income Schools Program (RLIS) (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2) Grant Funds**

In the table below, provide the number of eligible LEAs that used RLIS funds for each of the listed purposes.

Purpose	# LEA
Teacher recruitment and retention, including the use of signing bonuses and other financial incentives	0
Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve teaching and to train special needs teachers	1
Educational technology, including software and hardware as described in Title II, Part D	0
Parental involvement activities	0
Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (Title IV, Part A)	0
Activities authorized under Title I, Part A	1
Activities authorized under Title III (Language instruction for LEP and immigrant students)	0
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.9.2.1 Goals and Objectives**

In the space below, describe the progress the State has made in meeting the goals and objectives for the Rural Low-Income Schools (RLIS) Program as described in its June 2002 Consolidated State application. Provide quantitative data where available.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

For 2009-2010 Belcourt was the only school that applied for the RLIS grant. Belcourt conducted activities under this grant in correlation with Title I and Title II, Part A activities. These activities included hiring paraprofessionals to work with students that were considered at risk for not making adequate yearly progress and providing professional development for teaching staff. The RLIS grant recipient continues to make progress toward AYP especially in the areas of Reading and Math.

4-19-11 Comment: Belcourt and New Town were both notified of their eligibility for the RLIS funds, however, New Town did not respond to the State Agency's request for an application.

**2.10 FUNDING TRANSFERABILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE VI, PART A, SUBPART 2)****2.10.1 State Transferability of Funds**

Did the State transfer funds under the State Transferability authority of Section 6123(a) during SY 2009-10?	No
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.10.2 Local Educational Agency (LEA) Transferability of Funds**

	#
LEAs that notified the State that they were transferring funds under the LEA Transferability authority of Section 6123(b).	4
<b>Comments:</b>	

**2.10.2.1 LEA Funds Transfers**

In the table below, provide the total number of LEAs that transferred funds from an eligible program to another eligible program.

Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds FROM Eligible Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	2	0
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	0	4
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	2	2
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0	0
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		0

In the table below provide the total amount of FY 2010 appropriated funds transferred from and to each eligible program.

Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred FROM Eligible Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	34,458.50	0.00
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	0.00	63,841.50
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	49,994.50	20,611.50
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0.00	0.00
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		0.00
Total	84,453.00	84,453.00

**Comments:**

*The Department plans to obtain information on the use of funds under both the State and LEA Transferability Authority through evaluation studies.*